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# THE JOURNAL

**"If You See It in the Sun It's So."**

Nothing in a long time has afforded more amusement to the intelligent than the war which the reincarnated Journal has declared upon Pulitzer's unrepentant World. Not only has young Mr. Hearst compelled Pulitzer to reduce the price of his timepiece to a cent, but even at that price he has defeated any serious recovery of lost readers. We congratulate Mr. Hearst upon the despatch and finish of his fine work. Besides, his Journal is infinitely superior to the World, morally, mentally and typographically.—The Sun, Feb. 20.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

## FRENCH CABINET IS DOOMED.

**Masterly Stroke of the Senate Averts a Menacing Danger.**

**The Expected Interpellation of the Ministry's Attitude Did Not Occur.**

**Instead, It Affirms Its Right to Control the Acts of the Cabinet.**

**OIL OF DELAY ON THE CRISIS**

Next Chapter in the National Drama Will Begin with Monday's Session of the Chamber—Sensational Developments Anticipated.

By Julian Ralph.  
Paris, Feb. 21.—The neighborhood of the Luxembourg Palace this morning wore its accustomed aspect. Citizens with calm faces moved deliberately to and from business, and if there were any mischief-loving students in the throng they were as staid as the rest.

Yet the Luxembourg Palace is fortified as if prepared for war. The dark-blue figures of the mounted Garde de Paris towered above the multitude as they moved with their horses on their slow patrol round and round the huge, quaint palace.

For the first time since 1848 the massive iron gates are closed and guarded within. In the Senate wing, for the first time since the memorable days of Marshal MacMahon, detectives and policemen are permitted in every corner, even in the ladies' galleries, of the historic chamber. Paris is calmly resting in the new ashes of Lent, but the Senate is alarmed and has intimated the possible consequences of the action which it is about to pursue.

Rumors were afloat of the possible storming of the palace by the mob. Under the Constitution the President of the Senate may command any force to protect the Senate, though he must notify the Minister of War, but this is a mere formality.

All these precautions proved unnecessary by the masterly action, wholly unlooked for, of the Senate, which maintained its dignity, averted a most threatening danger, and put the Cabinet at a supreme disadvantage.

When the news of to-day's action became known on the boulevards the thoughtless populace proclaimed the capitulation of the Senate.

In large capitals the evening papers announced: "The Senate Surrenders," but by nightfall the whole capital understood the Machiavellian coup de theatre. Everybody read between the lines of the newspaper reports the doom of the Bourgeois Cabinet, and no man read it more clearly than the Premier himself.

**SENATE'S WISE ACTION.**

Breathless silence reigned all over the Upper House when Senator Denoels, formerly Minister of Justice, instead of interpellating the Ministry on its standing toward the Senate, ascended the tribune and in solemn, measured tones made the following announcement:

"The various groups of the Senate in meeting to-day agreed that it would be useless to interpellate a Cabinet which declines to admit our right of procedure, the Ministry having refused to recognize its constitutionality.

"The Ministry intends to govern without the Senate; it believes it can appeal from one chamber to the other, and it declares that their ministerial responsibility cannot be called in question by the Upper House.

"We protest against this violation of the Constitution. We affirm anew our right to control the acts of the Ministry and to hold them responsible before both Chambers, and we insist that our parliamentary right would justify us to meet the Cabinet with refusal of co-operation; but we will not do this, as this would stop the legislative life of the country; so, notwithstanding the attitude of the Cabinet, the Senate does not intend to relinquish its duty. It maintains its rights, and it will deliberate independently, without any other thought than the welfare of the country. It will demand that the Cabinet shall account for its actions, and the country will pronounce judgment between the Ministers, who have not feared to provoke the most serious of crises, and an Assembly which, in order not to compromise the public peace, does not wish to embitter the crisis, though it has on its side right and law."

**ABORTIVE EFFORT OF BOURGEOIS.**

Bourgeois thereupon mounted the tribune bravely, yet like one who ascends the steps of guillotine. In the course of his remarks, he said: "I only object to one word, and that word is provocation. The cabinet and myself never intended to provoke a crisis, either by thought or act."

Senator Labiche retorted with the following simple motion:

"The Senate approving the declaration just read, passes to the order of the day."

After an exciting interruption by three Senators, the vote took place, resulting in the amazing declaration that the motion was supported by a majority of 124 votes, being 184 to 60.

The same Senate had passed a vote of censure by only 92 majority; thus in six days thirty-two votes have been gained, which makes the Senate three to one against Socialist lawlessness.

Amid a fury of applause from the centre the Senate adjourned till Tuesday. It is easy to see the wisdom of the Senate's action of to-day; it displaced the anticipated second vote of censure. If that would have been passed to-day instantly some Senator would have arisen and would have moved that all persons alien to the Senate be asked to withdraw. This would mean the withdrawal of the Ministers, who would have gone out of the house and sought President Faure. To him they would have said: "You must protect us, as the Chamber has given us a vote of confidence, and the Chamber represents the suffrage of the whole of France, while the Senate is the mere creature of limited suffrage. It insults the Ministers who are invested with the confidence of the nation."

In this tender situation President Faure could have done only one of two things. Either he would have to order the Bour-

geois Cabinet to resign or to ask the Senate to dissolve the Chamber.

The Creator only knows what the result of all this muss will be.

To-day the Senate poured oil of delay on the vexed situation and at the same time reads to the country the lesson, that it stands for law against a Radical Cabinet, which seems to defy the Constitution that gives it existence.

The next chapter in the national drama will begin with Monday's session of the Chamber. It will end or aggravate the crisis.

**JOHANNA IS VERY SICK.**

The Famous Chimpanzee Catches a Severe Cold, and Is Threatened with Pneumonia.

Bridgeport, Feb. 21.—When the powers that be ordered out of the warm rooms of the Arsenal in Central Park the animals temporarily quartered there they overlooked the danger that Johanna was running in being transferred to her home in Bridgeport during the cold weather.

She is now warmly housed at the Winter quarters in charge of Keeper McKay, who is doing his best to ward off a possible illness. Dosed with quinine and cod liver oil, the latter taken with sorry grace and only when a vessel of good wine is in view, Johanna passed a fairly comfortable morning. But she exhibits symptoms of pneumonia. Late to-day Johanna became more indisposed. She lay in a corner crouching in a heap and refused to notice even her keeper.

Thanks to the introduction of Salvation Army young bicycles need not fear a fall. 25c.

## MISS GERRY'S MAID TELLS HER STORY.

**Trial of Margaret Linbeck's Suit for \$50,000 Damages Begun.**

**She Was Arrested at Newport After Some Jewels Had Been Missed.**

**Taken to the Police Station and Questioned for Two Hours by the Chief.**

**DISMISSED WITHOUT REFERENCES.**

**Alleges That Efforts Were Made Through an Officer to Induce Her to Return to England—Once Thought of Suicide.**

Margaret Linbeck's suit against Elbridge T. Gerry for \$50,000 for false arrest and imprisonment was placed on trial before Judge Gleicherich and a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday.

All of the interested persons were in court, glancing angrily at one another from time to time throughout the proceedings.

When the jury had been secured, each taleman having been asked if he had any prejudices against the S. P. C. C. or the S. P. C. A., of which Mr. Gerry is president and director, respectively, Lawyer Edwin Tulliferro (pronounced Tolliver) addressed the jury. In eloquent terms he told how his client had been born of London's laboring class thirty years ago, and had gone out to service when but fourteen years of age. After a long probation in the lower ranks of service, Margaret finally entered the employ of Lady James Douglas, with whom she remained for four years.

"She then attained," Mr. Tulliferro explained, "the goal of a servant's ambition; she was employed in the household of a member of the English nobility."

"Margaret," he continued, "dutifully provided for her parents, setting them up in a small way of business in London, and all went well with her until, in an unfortunate moment, her eye fell upon an advertisement in the London Times. She answered it, and Commodore Gerry employed her to wait upon his daughter, Miss Angelica Gerry. Coming to this country with the Gerrys, she went with them to Newport, where she continued to be Miss Gerry's confidential maid, having the custody of all the young woman's jewels and other valuables."

"On August 17, 1893, a diamond and

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## SHOT HIMSELF ON THE YAMPA.

**Suicide of Cuthbert S. Johnson During a Yachting Cruise.**

**The Yacht Was at Anchor Off Bermuda, and He Was Alone at the Time.**

**Coroner Lightbourn Decides That He Was Temporarily Insane, Owing to Illness.**

**BODY TO BE SENT TO NEW YORK.**

Was a Guest of Richard L. Palmer—The Party Left This City Ten Days Ago—Stepson of Edward M. Townsend.

Bermuda, Feb. 21.—Cuthbert S. Johnson, a member of the New York Yacht Club, shot himself in the right temple at 8:15 o'clock Thursday morning in the saloon of

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## COMMANDER AND MRS. BOOTH RESIGN.

**Could Not Obey the Commander-in-Chief's Order to Go to England.**

**Unable to Be Leaders Here They Declined to Accept a Command Elsewhere.**

**In a Manifesto They Call Upon Their Supporters to Remain Loyal to the Army.**

**WILL STILL BE SALVATIONISTS.**

They Had Been Ordered by Commander Herbert Booth to Give Up Their Keys and Offices at 10 o'clock Yesterday Morning.

"Owing to our inability to work freely as leaders in the Army under existing circumstances, we have made known to London our decision not to accept another appointment. This does not mean that we will no longer be Salvationists, nor that we shall be any other than the warmest friends of our comrades throughout the world."

**BALLINGTON BOOTH, MAUD B. BOOTH.**

Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth will give up their control of the Salvation Army in this country, but they will not accept another command in England, as had been proposed by General Booth, the commander-in-chief.

Their reasons for this radical change in their plans were made known by a manifesto issued by them last night. Their decision was hastened by the demand of Commander Herbert Booth that their keys and official property be turned over to him yesterday morning.

There was an important conference of Salvation Army leaders on Thursday night. These present were Commissioner Eva Booth, Commander Herbert Booth, Colonel Nicol and Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth.

**All Propositions Rejected.**

Colonel Nicol had recently arrived from England, with full powers to rescind the order to Commander and Mrs. Booth to return to England. Several propositions were made, which the Booths found it impossible to comply with. They were then ordered to turn over the keys immediately.

Commander and Mrs. Booth have since had a conference with an attorney in reference to turning over the property of the army in this country, to hold in trust for their successors, whoever they may be.

There are many members of the army who are advocating a revolt against the order calling Commander and Mrs. Booth back to England. These efforts are deprecated by the retiring officers. The manifesto is as follows:

**MANIFESTO OF THE BOOTHES.**

It is with inexpressible grief and heartfelt pain that we have to announce to our staff officers, field officers, troops and friends throughout America the following important decision, arrived at after protracted thought and careful deliberation. We beg that they will now and ever bear in remembrance that we feel there is no alternative left to our discretion:

First, We do not seek, nor shall we seek, to take any advantage of the strong feeling respecting our "Farewell," existing in all parts of the country, by attempting to sever the United States branch of the

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Army from the parent organization as a separate of "Independent" movement.

Though through the help of our unfailing God, aided by the efficient (and to us) happy co-operation of our officers, our toll has been rewarded in upbuilding the movement in this great country, yet we do not wish any action of ours to have the appearance of personal ambition, nor do we wish our precious troops to stand for a moment in the relationship of opponents to those of other nation-made brothers and sisters by one common bond of Christianity.

Second, Despite our intense and undying love for America and our comrades here, we should have had no other thought or purpose than that of proceeding to England for another command were we able to do so. But owing to conscientious feelings and private reasons well known to the General, we are unable to enter upon new duties and controversies in connection with a foreign command. Owing to our inability to longer work freely as leaders in the Army under existing circumstances, we have made known to London our decision not to accept another appointment.

This does not mean that we will no longer be Salvationists, nor that we shall be any other than the warmest friends of our comrades throughout the world.

Third, We therefore proposed as wisely and expeditiously as possible to relinquish and hand over our command, fully and absolutely to the incoming commissioners when they arrived. London Headquarters, however, sent over three separate representatives unannounced (we grant at sacrifice and cost), who pressed us to an immediate decision, offering us proposals we could not accept. Yesterday at midnight, with most positive and un-called-for precipitation, with the authority of International Headquarters, Commander Herbert Booth demanded that we hand over our keys and offices by ten o'clock this morning. We had, therefore, no alternative but to accept our peremptory dismissal.

Fourth, None can fully comprehend what this step has cost us. The blade of disappointment has gone deep; the struggle and suffering have been long. We have sought not to be hasty in this matter, but the International Headquarters have pressed us hourly to a definite decision. In relinquishing our command we are giving up all, nor have we any plans or prospects for this emergency.

Fifth, Finally we know full well that by some persons untrue and unjust motives will be attached to our action, but we feel consoled in the fact that those who have witnessed our lives, together with our toil and effort during the past nine years, will at least give us credit for acting conscientiously and disinterestedly, and for doing right before the Lord of our hearts. We have repeatedly called upon all our troops to stand by the Arm, its General and its principles. We do so again.

May God's blessing rest upon our country, the Army and all.

**BALLINGTON BOOTH, MAUD B. BOOTH.**

**"BILL" NYE IS NO BETTER.**

Though He May Live Some Days Physicians Hold Out No Hope of Ultimate Recovery.

Ashville, N. C., Feb. 21.—The condition of "Bill" Nye remains unchanged to-day. If there has been any change in the last twelve hours, it has not been perceptible, but he seems to be growing weaker. His brother and mother will reach here tomorrow, and they will complete the circle of his near relatives.

Dr. Hilyard has just returned from Buck Shoals, and says that Mr. Nye may live eight or ten days, but that he sees no hope for his recovery. Even the fact that Mr. Nye had an attack similar to this one years ago, and fully recovered, does not have its bearing on the present illness.

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## FITZSIMMONS WON IN THE FIRST ROUND.

**Peter Maher Knocked Out Ninety-five Seconds After Time Was Called.**

**A Right-Hand Jolt Ended the Irish Pugilist's Aspirations for the Championship.**

**Battle Fought on Mexican Soil Across the Rio Grande from Langtry Without Molestation.**

**JULIAN MADE A SCENE AT THE RING.**

**Demanded That Actual Cash Be Produced, but "Lanky Bob" Waived the Claim Theatrically—Only 182 Spectators Paid \$20 Each for Tickets.**

Langtry, Texas, Feb. 21.—Bob Fitzsimmons won the world's heavyweight pugilistic championship here to-day in ninety-five seconds, or, to be exact, practically in a punch.

**IN A MEASURE A FIASCO.**

From a popular point of view, what is probably the last pugilistic encounter for championship honors that will occur in America was a fiasco. The few dozen enthusiastic sports who followed the fighters for weeks were furnished so little entertainment that they were hardly compensated for their time, expense and annoyance. It was all over so quickly that they wondered why they were here. When Maher fell, struck by what was practically the only blow landed in the fight, every one present wondered why the match was ever made.

Fitzsimmons, in his contest at New Orleans, had evidently sized Maher to a dot. He regarded him as a victim, and went at him as such. Even if Maher had followed the advantage given by his foul blow in the breakaway, it is not among the possibilities that he could have finished his man. Fitzsimmons had every advantage of science, reach and generalship, and simply waited for an opportunity. When it came he snapped it as a trout snaps a fly, and the end came.

Any excuse that Maher reduced his chances of winning by indulging in a heavy meal shortly before he entered the ring will not be received by those who follow pugilistic encounters in the ring. He was simply overmatched. His defeat was expected; no one was surprised, the only excitement being caused by the sudden manner of his being put out.

**AS WHISTLER DIED.**

About in the same way Jack Brady, the "Intern-jawed" heavyweight champion of the Pacific Coast, put Clarence Whistler the celebrated wrestler, to sleep in San Francisco several years ago.

The conclusion proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that there is but one fighter living to-day who can meet the scantily-limbed Cornishman inside the ropes. That man is Corbett. But from the expressions of those who have followed this lamentable affair, it seems hardly probable that any great amount of encouragement will be given to those who propose such a match.

The fighters realize that the day for brutal exhibitions of this character has passed, so far as the United States are concerned. If a battle between Corbett and Fitzsimmons is arranged, it must take place in some other land.

After the fight Fitzsimmons was as fresh as if he had just returned from an evening



Miss Margaret Linbeck, Former Maid to Miss Angelica Gerry.

The trial of her \$50,000 damage suit against Elbridge T. Gerry for arrest and detention by the police at Newport in 1893 on suspicion that she knew something about the disappearance of some jewels from the Gerry cottage, was begun before Judge Gleicherich and a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday. After the twelve talemen had been secured, Miss Linbeck told in detail the particulars of her engagement by Mrs. Gerry in London and her experiences after the jewels were missed. She alleged that after she had been set free by the police efforts were made to induce her to return to London.

All of the interested persons were in court, glancing angrily at one another from time to time throughout the proceedings.

When the jury had been secured, each taleman having been asked if he had any prejudices against the S. P. C. C. or the S. P. C. A., of which Mr. Gerry is president and director, respectively, Lawyer Edwin Tulliferro (pronounced Tolliver) addressed the jury. In eloquent terms he told how his client had been born of London's laboring class thirty years ago, and had gone out to service when but fourteen years of age. After a long probation in the lower ranks of service, Margaret finally entered the employ of Lady James Douglas, with whom she remained for four years.

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"Margaret," he continued, "dutifully provided for her parents, setting them up in a small way of business in London, and all went well with her until, in an unfortunate moment, her eye fell upon an advertisement in the London Times. She answered it, and Commodore Gerry employed her to wait upon his daughter, Miss Angelica Gerry. Coming to this country with the Gerrys, she went with them to Newport, where she continued to be Miss Gerry's confidential maid, having the custody of all the young woman's jewels and other valuables."

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the schooner yacht Yampa, which is at anchor here.

Mr. Johnson died instantly, the muzzle of the revolver having been held so close to the forehead that the flesh was burned. No one was near Johnson when the fatal shot was fired.

The yacht, which is owned by Richard S. Palmer, arrived here on Sunday. Mr. Johnson was a cousin of Mr. Palmer, and was, with G. A. Cormack, Cambridge Livingston and Theodore C. Zarega, his guest.

The others were at a cricket match when the shooting occurred, and Mr. Palmer cautioned his guests to secrecy. One of them circulated a report that Mr. Johnson had shot himself by accident.

The suicide had been despondent through illness. He was a sufferer from sciatica. He seemed to improve considerably after his arrival here and enjoyed himself with his companions.

Soon afterward, however, he became moody and despondent and seemed to be in low spirits. He was very ill last Wednesday, suffering from neuralgia. Dr. Trott attended him on board the yacht and said that his patient would be better

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Mr. Fitzsimmons, the Gentleman Who "Won in a Punch." A faithful portrait which speaks for itself.